Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 149 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, June 5, 1794. [Whole No. 545.]

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge; out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

It is Requested,
THAT no perſon will ſupply any articles for the uſe of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, ſigned by ourſelves, or Samuel Anderſon, for us.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

All perſons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch ſtreet, near Eighth ſtreet, as ſoon as convenient.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794.
ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.
Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one *month*, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.
Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.
May 14. 1m.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Guthrie's Geography improved.
THE ſubſcription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be cloſed this day—and on Monday the ſubſcription will open at fourteen dollars, excluſive of the price of binding.
The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are thoſe of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Vermont, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Geneſſee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. Theſe maps have never been given in any former ſyſtem of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be ſufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.
N. B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the reſpective ſtate maps, will be far more complete than any one yet publiſhed, and be printed on two large ſheets of paper, nearly the ſize of the late Mr. Murray's map.
May 31 d

To-Morrow Morning,
Will be landed near Walnut ſtreet wharf, from on board the ſchooner Madiſon, Jas. Parrock, maſter, from MALAGA,
Sweet Mountain WINE,
in quarter caſks
Soft ſhelled Almonds in ſacks
Muſcatel Raiſins, in jars and
Bloom Do. in quarter barrels,
A few 7 inch Baſs Cables
AND FOR SALE BY
PETER KUHN.
June 2 d6t

For Charter,
To the Weſt India Iſlands,
The new ſloop
A B B Y,
SAMUEL EAMES, Maſter.
SHE is a ſtaunch good veſſel, in compleat order, and will carry about 900 barrels. For terms apply to the cap ain on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SO
June 2 N.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
P O L L Y,
Burthen 1000 barrels.
SHE is a ſtaunch faſt ſailing new veſſel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the Weſt Indies. For terms apply to
DEBLOIS & BRECK.
At their ſtore, between Walnut and Cheſnut ſtreet wharves.
May 23 d

For Charter,
The Brig
Lady Walterſtorff,
EDWARD BROOCK, Maſter.
BURTHEN 1700 barrels, ſails faſt, and is in compleat order to take in a cargo immediately.
Alſo for Sale or Charter,
Two New SHIPS of the burthen of 240 tons each. For terms apply to
JOSEPH SIMS,
Who has for ſale,
Madeira and Sherry Wines,
of the firſt quality, Brandy, Red and Pale Jeſuits Bark, &c. &c.
June 2 d

For Hamburgh,
The new Ship
S T A R,
JOHN VANNEMAN, Maſter.
TO ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having three fourths of her cargo already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
June 3. d

Wanted for Europe,

A ſtout and faſt ſailing
B R I G,
Of about 150 tons.
AND
For Cape Nichola Mole,
A Good faſt ſailing Schooner or Brig about ninety Tons,
BY
LOUIS OSMONT,
No. 117, north Second ſtreet.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
A few Invoices of
Artificial Flowers, Feathers,
Fans, Handſome Looking Glaſſes framed.
Window Glaſs of every ſize,
Received by the brig Amiable Sophia, Capt. Lowther, via New York.
Spermaceti Candles, Claret and Burgundy in caſes, Champaigne Wine, all to be ſold by Invoice,
Alſo juſt Received,
A few Barrels
Freſh Superfine Flour.
Do. Ship Bread, and a parcel of Prime Rice.
June 3. d.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2. 1794. dtf

Treaſury of the United States.
ALL Perſons who are inclined to diſpoſe of either of the different ſpecies of the Stocks of the United States, are hereby notified, that Propoſals will be received at the Treaſurer's office No. 71 Cheſnut ſtreet, at any time until Friday the 13th inſtant at 12 o'clock.
SAMUEL MEREDITH
Agent for the Truſtees for the reduction of the Public Debt.
June 4th. 1794. d. t. 12.

APPOINTMENTS.

LIST of the Captains, Lieutenants, Surgeon & Surgeon's Mates for the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, appointed 2d June, 1794.

Captains.

1.	Griffith I. M'Ree.	North-Carolina.
2.	Richard Scott Blackburn	Virginia.
3.	James Bruff	Maryland.
4.	Alexander Thompſon	New-York.
5.	William Morris	Ditto.
6.	Decius Wadſworth	Connecticut.
7.	Timothy Pitkin jun.	Ditto.
8.	George Taylor	Pennſylvania.
9.	James Gamble	Ditto.
10.	William Littlefield	Rhode-Iſland.
11.	Frederick Frye	Maſſachuſetts.
12.	Benjamin Williamſon	New-Jerſey.

Lieutenants.

1.	Joſeph R. Yates	New-York.
2.	John M'Clelland	Ditto.
3.	Silas Dinſmore	New-Hampſhire.
4.	John Parker Hales	Ditto.
5.	Simon Geddes	Delaware.
6.	Nehemiah Freeman	Maſſachuſetts.
7.	Nathaniel Drinkwater	Ditto.
8.	Thomas Hutchins	Pennſylvania.
9.	James Sterrit.	Ditto.
10.	William Buchanan Smith	Maryland.
11.	Benjamin Wall	Georgia.
12.	George Izard	South-Carolina.
13.	Noel Bartholomew Monvel	North Weſtern Territory.
14.	William Cox	promoted from Enſign.
15.	Charles Harriſon	Ditto.
16.	William Smallwood Grayſon	Ditto.
17.	Henry E. Coleman	Virginia.
18.	Carey M. Carter	Ditto.
19.	William Barton, jun.	Rhode-Iſland.
20.	James Haberſham, jun.	Georgia.
21.	John Philips Ripley	New-Hampſhire.
22.	Robert Rowan	North-Carolina.
23.	Jonathan Robertſon	Ditto.
24.	Henry Muhlenberg	Pennſylvania.

Surgeon.

Charles Brown.

Surgeon's Mates.

1.	Nathaniel Gorham Coffin	Maſſachuſetts.
2.	John R. Lynch	New-York.
3.	Francis G. Brewſter	New-Jerſey.
4.	Richard Griffith	Delaware.

Liſt of officers in the Battalion of Artillery.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Date of Rank.*
Henry Burbeck	Major Commandant	4th November, 1791.
Mahlon Ford	Captain	4th March, 1791.
John Pierce	ditto	15th October.
Moſes Porter	ditto	4th November.
George Ingerſoll	ditto	2d April, 1793.
Abimael Youngs Nicoll	Lieutenant	4th March, 1791.
Staats Morris	ditto	26th July, 1791.
George Demlar	ditto	5th March, 1792.
Joſeph Elliott	ditto	ditto.
Piercy Pope	ditto	ditto.
Ebenezer Maſſey	ditto	ditto.
Peter Van Alen	ditto	6th September.
Frederick Dalcho	ditto	12th May, 1794.

Juſt Publiſhed,
By BENJAMIN JOHNSON, and ſold at his Bookſtore, No. 147, Market ſtreet,
The Life of Dr. Franklin,
with a ſtriking likeneſs, executed in a maſterly manner by Thackara and Vallance, price five ſhillings.
The Ready Reckoner, or Trader's Sure Guide, 3/9
The Young Book keeper's Aſſiſtant, 6/3
The Chriſtian, a poem, by Charles Crawford, 2/4
Eſop's Fables, 4/8
Swan's Britiſh Architect, 37/6
Paine's dirto 30/
Town and Country Builder's Aſſiſtant. 22/6
In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days, and ſold as above,
Reflections and Maxims, by William Penn, with his advice to his children, 4/8.
6 mo. 2, 1794. m&w1m

A PLAIN COOK.
WANTED a middle aged ſingle Woman, who underſtands plain Cooking; to ſuch a one *the beſt wages will be given.*
Apply t the Printer.
May 31 10t

NANKEENS.
Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&dtf

To be Let,
For Merchants Compting Houſes dr Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,
HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. 1uth&ſat

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Friday, May 23.

Mr. Ellſworth from the committee appointed yeſterday, for the purpoſe, reported the three following bills: a bill, to continue in force the act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt: a bill, further extending the time for receiving on loan the domeſtic debt of the United States: and a bill, authorizing a ſettlement of certain expenſes of the Commiſſioners of Loans; which bills were ſeverally, read the firſt time.

Ordered, That theſe bills ſeverally paſs to the ſecond reading.

The engroſſed bill for extending the benefit of a drawback and terms of credit in certain caſes, and for other purpoſes, was read the third time.

On motion,

Ordered, That this bill lie for further conſideration.

Mr. Jackſon from the committee to whom was referred the bill to authorize the Preſident of the United States, during the receſs of the preſent Congreſs, if he ſhall think the ſame neceſſary, to cauſe to be built or purchaſed, veſſels to be equipped as gallies in the ſervice of the United States, reported amendments, which were read.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congreſs," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The amendments reported to the bill, to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States during the receſs of the preſent Congreſs to cauſe to be purchaſed or built a number of veſſels to be equipped as gallies in the ſervice of the United States, were reſumed.

On motion to adopt the firſt ſection, amended as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, that the Preſident of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, during the receſs of the preſent Congreſs, if the ſame ſhall appear to him neceſſary, for the protection of the United States, to cauſe a number of veſſels to be built or purchaſed, and to be fitted out, manned, armed and equipped as gallies in the ſervice of the United States, the officers and men to be on the ſame pay and to receive the ſame ſubſiſtence as officers of the ſame rank and men are entitled to, in the navy of the United States.

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 10—Nays 9.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are, Meſſrs. Cabot, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Henry, Jackſon, Izard, Monroe, Morris, Potts, and Rutherfurd.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Bradford, Brown, Ellſworth, Foſter, Hawkins, Livermore, Martin, Robinſon, and Roſs.

On motion to adopt the following additional clauſe to the bill:

"And be it further enacted, that there be appropriated for the purpoſe aforeſaid, the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars to be paid out of the proceeds of any revenue of the United States, which now are, or hereafter during the preſent ſeſſion ſhall be provided, not being otherwiſe appropriated. And that the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed, to take on loan of the Bank of the United States, or of any other body politic or corporate, perſon or perſons, the ſaid ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, to be reimburſed principal and intereſt, out of the ſaid proceeds, appropriated as aforeſaid, according to ſuch contract or contracts, which ſhall be made concerning the ſame

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 11—Nays 8.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent—

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are, Meſſrs. Cabot, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Henry, Jackſon, Izard, Monroe, Morris, Potts, Robinſon, and Rutherfurd.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Bradford, Brown, Ellſworth, Foſter, Hawkins, Livermore, Martin, and Roſs.

And after agreeing to further amendments,

Ordered, That this bill be engroſſed for a third reading.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TOURNAY, March 30

"The combined army ſeems now on the point of ſtriking ſome important blow. The head quarters of the prince of Cobourg have been transferred to Engle-Fontaine. General Clairfait has left us, and all the troops under his orders, as well as a conſiderable corps of Britiſh and Hanoverian troops are advancing in the environs of Valenciennes. For theſe laſt 5 days a very conſiderable train of Engliſh and Hanoverian artillery has paſſed through our town, and taken the road to St. Amand.

"We learn, that the Prince of Hohenlohe and Gen. Count Kollowrath are, in a few days, to leave the Imperial army in the Netherlands, and join that on the Rhine.

PARIS March 31.

Adjutant-General Iola, in a letter dated Guataignerale the 7th inſt. to General Bard, ſtates, that on the preceding evening he had, with 260 chaſſeurs, defeated and cut in pieces a numerous body of rebels, who had aſſembled at Reaumuz. He had been equally ſucceſsful at St. Meſmin, in defeating 800 of the inſurgents who had come to the aſſiſtance of their brethern, and had entered that place on all his fours, in ſpite of a very heavy fire, His cavalry ſeemed for a moment to give up all for loſt, but he had addreſſed them, and ſecured the victory. Upwards of 400 rebels had been killed in leſs than a hour.

RATISBON, March 31.

The Elector of Mentz has made a propoſition in the Diet, importing that, in conſequence of the delays and difficulties which have ariſen on the ſubject of the reſpective contingents, the troops of his Pruſſian majeſty have been taken into the pay of the empire, to complete the armies of the circles. For this purpoſe a loan had been made, under guarantee of the empire, and on the baſis of the future indemnities which may ariſe from conqueſts.

HAGUE, April 2.

A ſhocking inſtance of brutality was exhibited in a ſoldier of the 14th regiment, on the night of Saturday laſt: he, with two of his comrades, went to a peaſant's houſe in Wallaing with an intent of plundering it; but, on the peaſant's remonſtrating, and declaring he would complain to the commander in chief, he drew a piſtol and ſhot him through the ſhoulder, of which wound he languiſhed till Monday morning, when he died. His royal highneſs, the commander in chief, on being informed of the circumſtance, offered a reward of 30 guineas and a free pardon, with his diſcharge, to either of the men who were his accomplices, or the money to any one who could diſcover the offender. One of them immediately turned king's evidence, and a general court martial is ordered to ſit to-morrow, when there is not a doubt remaining but that he will meet with his deſerts.

PARIS, April 3.

Rene Auguſtin Maupon, the ſon of the chancellor of that name, has been arreſted in his houſe at Thui, near Andelys, in the department of Lower Seine, and they found 11,000,000 of livres in his portmanteau. He has been ſafely lodged in the priſon de la Force.

In the ſitting of the Municipality on the 31ſt ult. ſeveral epicures were denounced for having purchaſed veal at 45 livres per pound!

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of March 29.

It was announced, that a report would be ſpeedily made on the means of opening the navigation of 200 rivers, which deſpotiſm and feudality had rendered nearly uſeleſs by the paſſage tolls, mills and other eſtabliſhments. It was alſo propoſed to eſtabliſh four great communications, by means of interior canals, between the Ocean and the Mediterranean ſea, and between the Rhone and the Rhine, ſo as to facilitate the junction of the latter river with the Black Sea by the Danube, and of the Danube with the Baltic ſea. In this way the paſſage through the Streights of Gibraltar would be turned to account, and the ſhips from the Levant and Texel would be ſaved a paſſage of 1200 leagues. It was propoſed that other canals ſhould open a communication between all the ports of the Ocean, and thus fertilize the ſandy plains of Bourdeaux, by which agriculture would ſave three millions of acres. It would be proved that Paris could be rendered a maritime port by altering the direction of the Seine.

A deputation of Jacobins preſented three ripened ears of corn, tranſmitted by the Society of Niſmes. "Let the tyrants tremble," exclaimed the Deputies; "we have iron and ſaltpetre—and early Nature announces to us an abundant harveſt."

Gen. Balland announced, that the different corps of his diviſion had made a ſacrifice of their meat in favor of the Republic. Their Example had been followed by ſeveral other corps of the Northern Army.—Honorable mention.

Sitting of March 30.

Legendre denounced ſeveral pretended Inſpectors of the Police, who had noiſed abroad, that they had juſt diſcovered facts againſt Marat and Chalier, whoſe buſts they ordered the citizens to break or conceal. He conceived that this outrage belonged to the conſpiracy which had been defeated, and which, not being able to conſummate the deſigns it had meditated, wiſhed, in return, to tarniſh the memory of the principal martyrs of liberty, and thus drive the people to deſpair, by impreſſing them with an idea, that we could no where repoſe any confidence.—Applauded.

Carrier demanded, that the Citizens ſhould be entreated to keep a watch on thoſe who may broach ſuch doctines, and cauſe them to be brought before the Conſtituted Authorities.

Jean de Brie obſerved, that the new maximum on linens and cambricks had reduced to three millions of livres, in the Departments of l'Aiſne, la Somme, and of the North, the trade in theſe articles which uſed to amount to 15 millions. An addreſs from the inhabitants of St. Quentin on this ſubject was referred to a committee.

LONDON, April 4.

Declaration of the King of Pruſſia, to the German Empire, on his ſeceſſion from the preſent Continental Confederacy.

The period being arrived in which his Pruſſian Majeſty is forced to diſcontinue taking that active part in the preſent war, which hitherto has been the effect of his generoſity and pure patriotiſm; on account, and in conſideration of what is owing by his Majeſty, to the preſervation of his own eſtates, and to the welfare of his ſubjects, his Majeſty thinks it particularly his duty to lay before their Highneſſes the Co-States of the German Empire, the real cauſes and true motives by which he was induced to take ſuch a reſolution.

At the time when the French nation, in the unfortunate deluſion of imaginary liberty, had not only diſſolved every tie of civic order amongſt themſelves, but alſo meditated the ſubverſion of the repoſe and welfare of other nations, by the introduction of their Anarchic Horrors, and in fact, had already fallen in an hoſtile manner on ſuch territories of his Imperial Majeſty, and of the German Empire, as were neareſt to them, his majeſty thought proper to unite his juſt arms with thoſe of his Imperial Majeſty, and afterwards with thoſe of the whole German Empire, and thoſe of his other allies, in order to ſet bounds to the deſtructive enterprizes of a delirious nation, and to reſtore peace and happineſs to thoſe as guiltleſs as highly endangered ſtates.—This object was ever the guide of the arms of his Majeſty down to this preſent moment, and more impreſſive on his mind, in proportion as the madneſs of the French augmented, and the danger of all Germany became more imminent. The efforts of his Majeſty to ſet a boundary againſt this mighty torrent of ill-fortune on the German Territories, were, it is true, at firſt but proportioned to the danger, but ſoon exceeded the utmoſt of his ability. The war was not a war with a civilized nation, and well diſciplined armies, but a war with a delirious and never diminiſhing ſwarm of men, with a highly populous nation, provided with every reſource of war to back them—a ſet of men who did not fight merely for victory, but who fought, by fire, ſword, and the poiſon of their pernicious doctrines, to ſubvert the whole ſocial edifice of Germany.

To oppoſe this almoſt unconquerable enemy, the King, on his part, brought into the field 70,000 men, and thoſe his choiceſt troops; with theſe has his Majeſty combated, even until this third campaign, under every imaginable obſtacle, far from the Pruſſian Dominions, amidſt already exhauſted lands, exceſs of dearneſs of the neceſſaries of life, and almoſt inſupportable expence.

Beſides theſe unparalleled efforts, His Majeſty has made to the Common Cauſe every poſſible ſacrifice which the National ſtrength of Pruſſia would permit; nor has he heſitated to expoſe even his ſacred Perſon, and the Princes of his family, to every danger by which the repoſe and ſafety of Germany could be conquered from the Enemy. For this object alone has ſo much Pruſſian blood been ſpilt—for this, ſuch immenſe treaſures drained from his dominions. Such a war muſt neceſſarily have more exhauſted his reſources than thoſe of powers whoſe dominions lay more contiguous to the ſcene of hoſtility; and thus his Majeſty fell into an abſolute impoſſibility of taking any longer that active part from his own means, without utterly ruining his own dominions, and entirely exhauſting the property of his Subjects.

His Majeſty, however, ſtill remained deeply impreſſed with a patriotic hope of being able ſtill to lend help and protection, and that with increaſed force to the German Empire; and to be enabled to do this, he entered into a negociation with the Confederate Powers, propoſing certain arrangements to them, the principal points of which were, *beſides the payment of a ſubſidy to him*, a ſtipulation that the ſubſiſtence of the greateſt part of the Pruſſian army ſhould be provided for by the Empire in general; and, that, until a final plan ſhould be concluded to this effect, that *the Six Anterior Circles of the Empire, who lay moſt expoſed to danger and who reaped immediately Benefit from the defence*, ſhould be charged proviſionally with the furniſhing of the ſame; and it was alſo declared to the Diet of the Empire, and the Circles above mentioned, that in caſe theſe frank and free propoſals were not acceded to by the Emperor, his Majeſty would be compelled to withdraw the greateſt part of his troops, and to leave the empire to its Fate.

Several States have made Declarations ſuitable to the preſſing circumſtances in which they, and the whole Empire, were placed; in particular his Electoral Highneſs of Mentz, full of exalted and patriotic ſentiments towards the Empire, complied with every requiſition relative to the ſubſiſtence of the Pruſſian Troops which depended upon him, and ſummoned an immediate Congreſs of the Six Circles.

His Majeſty entertained a juſt expectation, that ſimilar good conſequences would every where have flowed from his Patriotic intentions, and his hard earned merits in his former defence of the whole Empire. Every retroſpect ſeemed to confirm theſe hopes; on one ſide, the paſt afforded the admoniſhing picture of the dreadful torrent of an all ſubverting enemy; on the other, the noble and heroic ſtand of the Pruſſian army, and the immenſe ſacrifices of the blood of his warriors, and the treaſuries of his dominions, made by the magnanimity of his Pruſſian Majeſty. Even then that army was ſtanding on the banks of the Rhine, the Bulwark of the whole empire, and to which the enemy did not dare to penetrate; but the ſubſiſtence of that army, undertaken by the whole Empire, was the ſole condition under which it longer could be effective, and which the phyſical impoſſibility of Pruſſia alone bearing the burthen, did abſolutely oblige Pruſſia to inſiſt upon. Was it acceded to, ſo as the future afforded the conſolatory proſpect of his Majeſty acting with that known alacrity—that well proved fidelity, in the defence of the Empire, and the protection of its Conſtitution, to the utmoſt of his power? But every Impartial Obſerver might have eaſily anticipated the conſequences of the refuſal of the required ſubſiſtence, and the return of the Pruſſian troops into his Majeſty's own ſtates. Then might the over-powerful and delirious enemy ravage, uncontrouled, throughout the Empire, and with plundering and murderous hands, unbridled and unlimited, bear down the Germans, their huſbandry, all law, order and propeity, ſubvert with anarchic abominations, the conſtitutions of more Imperial ſtates, annihilate Princes and Nobles, eraſe the Temples of religion, and drive from the hearts of Germans their natural love of virtue and order, by the aids of the ſeductive allurements of licentiouſneſs, and the precepts of an unfeeling immorality.

All theſe and ſimilar obſervations, ſo ſimple and ſo obvious as they were, did, nevertheleſs not ſucceed in bringing the arrangement for the ſubſiſtence of the army to a juſt concluſion. This propoſal was, beſides this, ſufficiently connected with another arrangement, which his Majeſty had deſigned to offer the confederate powers, but which it did not ſeem good to his

Imperial Majeſty to comply with, and which other States did alſo not approve.

Moreover, this propoſal gave riſe to an exception, which, after ſo many and meritorious actions, ſuch unparallelled ſacrifices, which his Majeſty had already made, he, in truth, had no reaſon to expect, and on which his Majeſty, not without much ſorrow, finds it his duty to make ſome remarks.

The ſummoning of the ſix circles, by the elector of Mentz, has been repreſented as irregular, though in fact it is ſtrictly conſtitutional. Meaſures there were propoſed preciſely contradictory to the negociations for the ſubſiſtence, and the univerſal arming of the peaſahts was reſolved on, though it is plain, that ſuch a meaſure is as inefficient as dangerous, and compleatly adverſe to the object propoſed—inefficient againſt an enemy who preſſes forward in a maſs with an inſanity of Fury, approved Tacticks, and a numerous Artillery—Dangerous, becauſe, when the Peaſant is armed, and brought away from his ordinary mode of life, the enemy may eaſily become his moſt dangerous ſeducer, and finally adverſe to the object propoſed, becauſe ſuch an armament is wholly incompatible with the operations and ſubſiſtence of diſciplined armies. Theſe reaſons, which flowed from the moſt ſincere conviction of his Majeſty, have been repreſented in the moſt odious colors; and the moſt falſe and ſcandalous motives have been attributed to him, for his diſſent to this meaſure;—and, in order to prevent the arrangement of the ſubſiſtence, projects of extending his Dominions, of ſeculariziug eccleſiaſtical territories, and of oppreſſing the empire, have been rumoured to have been by him in contemplation; and of which his Majeſty's known Patriotiſm, and acknowledged virtues, will form the beſt contradiction.

After what is paſt, every hope of the Subſiſtence being acceded to, being now vaniſhed, "His Majeſty does now renounce the ſame, and alſo every Reſo- "lution of the Empire and of the Cir- "cles relative thereto. His Majeſty has, "therefore, taken the Reſolution no lon- "ger to grant his Protection to the Ger- "man Empire:—But, to order his Ar- "my, (excepting twenty thouſand Aux- "illaries, according to different treaties) "inſtantly to return to his own domin- "ions."

At the ſame time that his Majeſty finds himſelf compelled to withdraw a portion of his Troops from the defence of thoſe States, for which they have already combated with ſo much glory, he expreſſes the moſt earneſt wiſhes, that thoſe conſequences he has above alluded to may not take place, but that the exertions of his Imperial Majeſty, and of the Empire, may eventually inſure to both a full indemnity, and a general and honorable Peace. To his Majeſty remains the juſt conſolation, and permanent glory of having on his part made ſuch ſacrifices to the defence and ſafety of the Emperor in the preſent awful criſis, as certainly few States in Europe, or Members of the Germanic Body, could, without much heſitation, have reſolved upon.

Berlin, March 13, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,

JUNE 5.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Trial, Davis, St. Johns

The ſhip John Bulkely, a Portugueſe ſhip from Liſbon, and a Daniſh ſhip, beſides a few brigs are arrived in the Delaware, names unknown.

Arrived at New-York the 3d inſt.

Ship Columbus, Carman, 53 days from London.

The Nancy, Butler, is arrived at Falmouth.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, June 1.

"I lament that the tranquility of your city ſhould have been diſturbed, particularly by a citizen of another ſtate—ſuch conduct is highly unwarrantable, and never will meet the encouragement of good people, who love peace and good order, and certainly is not the way to obtain redreſs of the injuries they have ſuſtained—ſomething ſimilar was ſet on foot here, ſaid to originate from the ſame quarter, and a pretty general aſſociation was entered into by maſters and mates of veſſels, but it did not meet the encouragement they probably expected from the citizens. It is now adhered to only by ſuch as do not wiſh to go out, with ſuch as were before out of employ, and ſome that had loſt their veſſels; ſo that I believe not a ſingle veſſel has been detained in conſequence of that aſſociation—and it will doubtleſs ſoon die away. About forty ſail of veſſels have cleared for the Iſlands ſince the embargo was off—ſome others that loaded before, and went down to Norfolk and Hampton may make the number, fifty.—Many others wait for more favorable intelligence before they go out. Laſt evenings poſt brought accounts from your city of the King of Pruſſia having withdrawn his forces from the allies, and that Spain was about negociating with France. I ſincerely hope this intelligence may prove to be true, as it may be a means of procuring peace to Europe, and of courſe ſecurity to the commerce of this country.—For terrible would be the ſtroke to us, to be plunged in war at this time—and I join with you in opinion that thoſe who wiſh it cannot be real friends to the United States.—Mr. Jay I hope may be ſucceſsful, and as Congreſs will ſoon riſe, you will not expect any obſtructions to his negociations by thoſe in oppoſition to the pacific party, many of whom doubtleſs were friends to peace, altho' they differed reſpecting the means of obtaining it."

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XXI.

Mr. FENNO,

THE Theatre, at Mrs. Marſhall's benefit, laſt evening, was more thoroughly filled, than it ever has been, ſince it was opened.

Mrs. Marſhall in *Juliet*, and Mr. Fennel in *Romeo*, did great juſtice to their parts.—Mr. Chalmers, rather over acted Mercutio; to expreſs the ſpirit and fire in that character is extremely difficult. Mr. Chalmers's action has heretofore ſo well accorded with the Obſerver's taſte and opinion, that he more freely hazards the above remark.

The Obſerver has hitherto gratified the feelings of his own heart, in noticing the beauties of performances and performers, rather than their faults: he has been happy to ſee many inaccuracies corrected. Some actors, who might have been reprehended at firſt, now deſerve commendation and applauſe, and all are improved ſince the New Theatre was opened.——Thoſe performers who have not been mentioned by the Obſerver, will underſtand, as a general rule, the ſilence, is meant as an admonition, this is however true, with ſome exceptions, which ſhall be detailed, in future numbers.—The performance of Romeo and Juliet, laſt evening, was not, when taken in all its parts good; many ſcenes were lifeleſs, eſpecially, that when Juliet is diſcovered in her bed, with the appearance of death.

The Funeral proceſſion, and Dirge in 5th act, merit the higheſt applauſe; nothing of the kind, has exceeded it.—The vocal performers in the Dirge, all did well, but Miſs Broadhurſt, excelled—the ſtile of her part, was happily accommodated to the unrivalled excellency of her voice, and method of performing.

Mr. Finch was juſtly forgiven, for want of recollection laſt evening; it is to be preſumed, he will not ſoon want the exerciſe of a ſimilar indulgence.

The well known plays of "*Every one has his fault*," and "*No ſong no ſupper*," are to be up on Friday evening, for Mr. Darley's benefit; his deſerts are too much rivitted in the minds of all who have heard him, to need a comment—The plays and entertainments, are of the firſt deſcription, for gratifying the lovers of Dramatic excellence, —Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Morris, Meſſrs. Fennel, Chalmers, Moreton and Whitlock; are the principal performers in the Comedy, and Mr. Bates, in a different caſt of character, from that which has generally delighted his audience. After naming this group of performers, the Obſerver cannot add an inducement, to attend on Friday evening.

June 5th.

By this Day's Mail.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday March 31.

Decree of accuſation againſt Danton.

LEGENDRE. "Four of our colleagues were arreſted laſt night by order of your committee. The celebrated Danton is one of them; I know not the names of the other three. If they are guilty, I will be the firſt to call for their puniſhment; but you ought to hear them. I am pure, and believe Danton to be as pure as myſelf."

He was interrupted by noiſe—A member called to the Preſident to keep order.—The Preſident ſaid he would not ſuffer freedom of ſpeech to be infringed; that this day would be glorious to liberty; and that the people and poſterity would judge the Repreſentatives of the people.

Legendre reſumed. He feared that private animoſities were going to ſacrifice men, who had rendered great ſervices to the revolution. He ſpoke of his own connections with Danton; of what Danton had done in 1792, when miniſter of juſtice; and concluded with moving that the deputies arreſted laſt night ſhould be heard at the bar. This motion was heard with ſome applauſes.

FAYAN thought there ought to be no exception to general rules: and that the laws ought to be the ſame to Danton as to other perſons. Men were to be tried by the whole of their conduct, not by their conduct at particular periods. The committees were bound to report the cauſes of arreſt within twenty-four hours, and therefore he moved that the parties arreſted ſhould not be heard.

Robeſpierre—"From theſe diſturbances, for a long time unknown to the aſſembly, it is evident that a grand intereſt is in queſtion, viz. Whether certain men ſhall be more powerful than their country? Why elſe is this motion, which was rejected when made by Danton in favor of Chabot and Bazire, now applauded by ſome individuals? I repeat it, the queſtion is, Whether or not certain ambitious men ſhall be ſtronger than Liberty? What then! ſhall we have made ſo many ſacrifices only to fall under the yoke of intrigues? Little do I regard the eulogies which people beſtow on themſelves and their friends. No more do we aſk what a man has done at this or that period; we aſk what has been his conduct during the whole of his political career. Legendre pretends not to know the names of the deputies arreſted. Knows he not that Lacroix his friend, is of the number? He affects ignorance, becauſe he knows he cannot expreſs the name of Lacroix but with ſhame. He chuſes rather to ſpeak of Danton, the intimate friend of Lacroix, becauſe the name of Danton is leſs offenſive. We ſhall now ſee whether or not the Convention can break in pieces an idol. Could not all that was ſaid of Danton be ſaid of Briſſot, Hebert and Chabot? They were at certain periods, the defenders of Liberty: Why then ſhould Danton be allowed a privilege which was denied to his companion Fabre d'Eglantine?

"Attempts are made to alarm you on the abuſe of power: What have you done which you have not done freely, which has not contributed to the ſalvation of your country, which has not drawn down upon you the bleſſings of the people? It is feared that individuals may be ſacrificed. Do you then diſtruſt that juſtice which conſtitutes the people's hope? I do declare that whoſoever trembles at this criſis, is guilty.

"Me too they have tried to intimidate. The friends of Danton have written, that if Danton be overthrown, I muſt periſh under the ſtroke of the ariſtocrats. They have imagined that connections might induce me to divert the courſe of juſtice. What ſignified to me the dangers that might threaten? My life is my country's, my heart is free from reproach, and above all fear.

"I was alſo the friend of Petion, of Roland, of Briſſot; they betrayed their country, and I declared againſt them. Danton wiſhes to take their place; Danton, in my eyes, is only the enemy of his country—The guilty are not ſo numerous as they would have us believe—the moſt criminal are thoſe who would raiſe up idols and domineerers. To propoſe a courſe with ſome members, not allowed in behalf of others, is an inſult to liberty. The cauſe of the guilty can be pleaded only by their accomplices. I move the previous queſtion on Legendre's motion.

Barrere repreſented the neceſſity of having only one meaſure for the puniſhment of traitors. If the deputies arreſted were to be heard at the bar, the Convention will be only an ariſtocratic ſenate. Such Verſallity of principle would be a direct cenſure of all their former proceedings.

The previous queſtion was put and carried.

Report of the Committee of Public Welfare.

St. Juſt—"The Republic is not in Men, but in Things. There was a faction in 1790, which had for its tendency to put the Crown on the head of Orleans—there was another, to preſerve it on the heads of Bourbons—there was a third, to beſtow the Crown upon the Houſe of Brunſwick—there was a fourth faction that bade defiance to all, which now wanted money, then power, and conducted the Revolution as theatrical intrigue.—Fabre was at the head of this faction; he ſported with feelings; he ſtudied men, and ſpoke every man in his own language. Each faction had its creatures, and their general wiſh was the diſſolution of the Convention, and all good patriots were caſt off. This ſly faction waited to pronounce between virtue and crime, till the victory ſhould have been decided. Chaumette ſent at firſt 30,000 livres to his father, and told him to purchaſe neither any national property, nor any other effects—to hide his money, and nothing with it. There has been a faction which wanted to undo the national repreſentation, either by renewing or diſſolving it. What! Since Europe does not doubt that Danton and Lacroix have ſtipulated for liberty, ſhould we diſſolve it? Danton, thou haſt conſpired with Mirabeau, Lameth and Dumourier: After the death of Mirabeau, thou only appeareds't in the maſſacre of the Champ de Mars:——Thou backedſt the petition of Laclos; the zealous patriots oppoſed it, and thou helpedſt to digeſt it. Fabre, thou ſaidſt, compound with the court; and he who could be guilty of ſuch a crime, could be no Republican: thou didſt aſſociate with Lacroix, who, for this long time paſt, has been known as a corrupted man—he never ſpoke once the truth within theſe walls.

Sure, Danton thou haſt praiſed Dumourier; thou haſt taken his part in this Tribunal; thou wouldſt liſten to any party; thou gaveſt advice to undo liberty.—Thou didſt ſay that thy heart could not bear hatred; art thou not guilty of not hating the enemies of liberty? Haſt thou not ſent an Ambaſſador to Petion and Buzot in Calvados?

Letters addreſſed by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador to the Duke of Alcudia bear, that thou waſt ſuſpected of having had converſations in the Temple with the wife and the daughter of Louis Capet; the foreigners learned their intereſt. The ſame Ambaſſador wrote at another time, "The renewal of the committee is a plague to us." It has been ſaid, that the Revolution, like Saturn, devoured all its children—No, it ſhall only devour its enemies; it ſhall not ſacrifice a ſingle Patriot—it ſhall only immolate conſpiracies. Thoſe men already accuſed us of wiſhing to diſſolve the national repreſentation. Did they deem it a crime for having proſecuted and immolated the Briſſots and Chabots? Be therefore inflexible; proſecute ſeverally all thoſe whom I denounce: they have never been patriots—they were ariſtocrats, and more artful than thoſe of Coblentz; you will teach people to be modeſt and to hate vain celebrity. Frenchmen! be happy and free: hate the enemies of the Republic, but be in peace among yourſelves. You will learn by this example, not to run after renown; be like the Supreme Being which harmonizes the world without ſhewing itſelf! The public welfare is all; thoſe whom I denounced, never had a country—they grew rich by crimes.

By vote of the two Houſes, paſſed this day, the adjournment of Congreſs is further poſtponed, till Monday next.

NEW THEATRE:

Mr. DARLEY'S NIGHT.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

JUNE 6.

Will be preſented,

A COMEDY, called

Every One has his Fault.

Lord Norland,	Mr. Whitlock
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Solus,	Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony,	Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin,	Mr. Fennell
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Moreton
Hammond,	Mr. Green
Porter,	Mr. Warrell
Edward, (firſt time)	Maſter Warrell
Lady Eleanor Irwin,	Mrs. Whitlock
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Shaw
Miſs Spinſter,	Mrs. Bates
Miſs Wooburn,	Mrs. Morris

End of the third act a humourous vocal Parody, on Shakeſpeare's Seven Ages—will be ſung by Mr. Bates.

End of the Play, a characteriſtic Pantomimical Dance, called

The Sailor's Landlady;

Or, JACK IN DISTRESS.

To conclude with a double hornpipe by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

For the firſt time at this Theatre, a COMIC OPERA, called

No Song no Supper.

Frederick,	Mr. Marſhall
Crop,	Mr. Darley
Endleſs,	Mr. Harwood
Robin,	Mr. Bates
William, (with the ballad of Black Eyed Suſan)	Mr. J. Darley
Sailors,	Meſſrs. Warrell, Bliſſet, Lee, Baſon, De Moulin, &c
Dorothy,	Mrs. Shaw
Louiſa,	Miſs Broadhurſt
Margaretta,	Mrs. Oldmon
Nelly,	Miſs Willems

Tickets to be had of Mr. Darley, No. 68, north Eighth ſtreet.

At the uſual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

On Monday next, an Hiſtorical Play, called The BATTLE OF HEXHAM; Or DAYS OF OLD, with The DEUCE IS IN HIM, for the benefit of Mrs. MORRIS.

Mrs. WHITLOCK's Night will be on Wedneſday next.

224

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Published by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet,
Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the over, and treachery of his friend —The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptations natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar a d two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Four Dollars Reward.

A NEGRO MAN, named L'Eſperance, about 25 years of age, of the Congo nation, 5 feet 6 inches high; ſpeaks very little Engliſh ran away from his maſter the 27th inſtant.—He ſtole and carried away with him one new green broad cloth coat, and many articles of houſe furniture. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure the above negro in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall receive the above reward. Enquire of the Printer.

May 30 mw&f4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;

Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16

Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. i Cor. xii.

May 10 tuth&s2w

Advertiſement.

THE relations of Mr. Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.

City of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5 m&th4w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize:*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars is 20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberge of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania *TO WIT:*

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
May 7 ew4w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.
May 6 mw&ſtot

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the gennine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

&ttf

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3. eſtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

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AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
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AN ESSAY ON THE
Natural Equality of Men,
On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tntf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next, and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ew1Nov.

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